



Reconciling reported No. and SO₂ oil sands emissions with those derived from OMI and TROPOMI

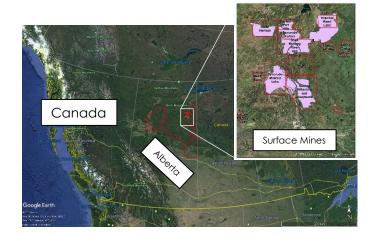


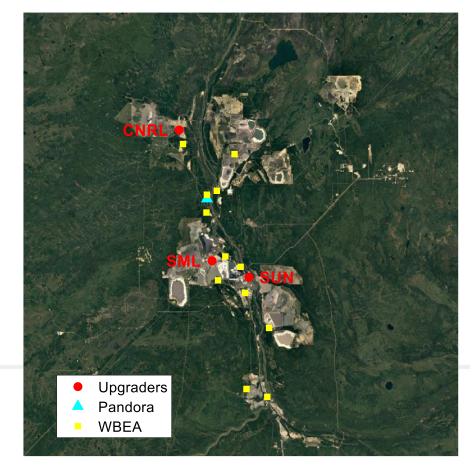
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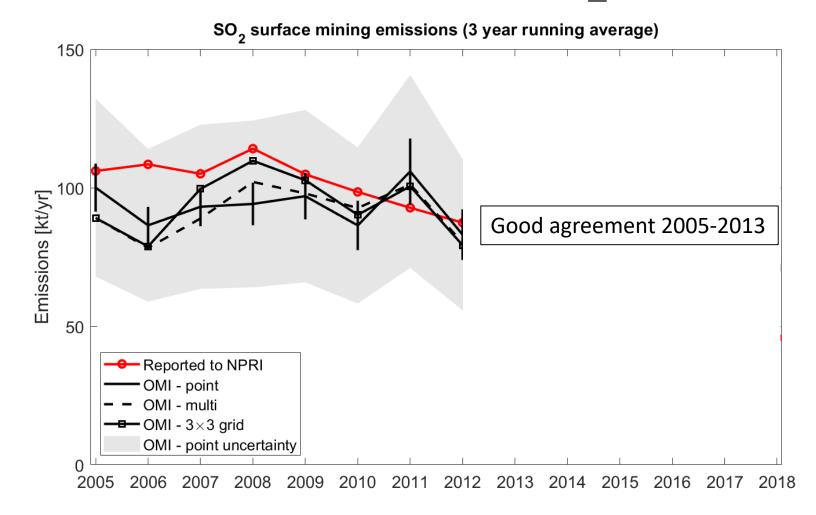
SO₂ from the oil sands

- In the surface mining region of the oil sands, bitumen is simply dug up from open pit mines
- Roughly 100 kt[SO₂]/yr is emitted, largely from two upgraders (which convert bitumen to synthetic crude)
 - Syncrude-Mildred Lake (SML) ~75% Separated by 10 km
 - Suncor (SUN) ~25%
- In 2014 additional scrubbers came on-line at SML and reported emissions fell by a factor of three





OMI and NPRI SO₂ emissions



* NPRI = National Pollution Release Inventory

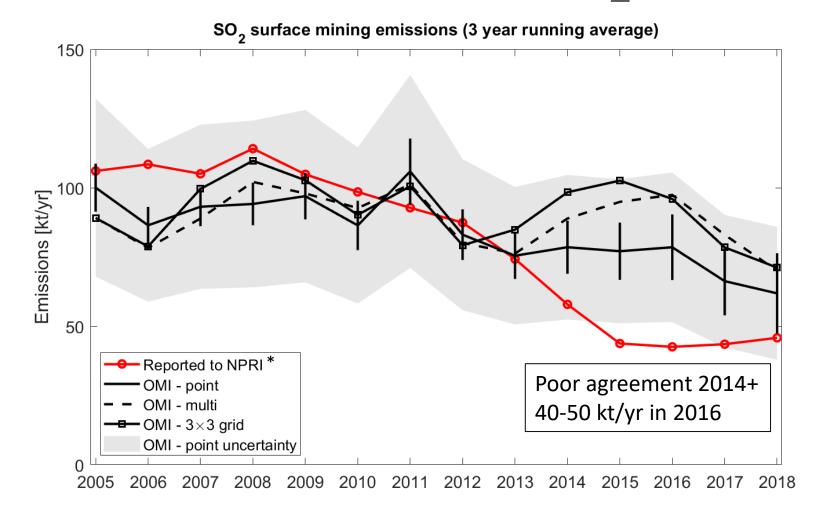
Three methods for deriving OMI emissions:

- A) Point source (Fioletov et al., GRL, 2015)
- Non-linear fit of 2D EMG to derive E, τ , σ
- B) Multi-source prescribed locations; upgrader locations (<u>Fioletov et al., ACP, 2017</u>)
- Multi-linear fit of 2D EMGs to derive E_i
- C) Multi-source gridded; does not assume location of emissions (<u>Fioletov et al., ACP, 2017</u>)
- Multi-linear fit of 2D EMGs to derive E_i

MEaSUREs SO₂ emission catalogue

These are based on revised AMFs that better account for spatial and temporal variability of SO₂ profiles and other parameters (McLinden et al., ACP, 2014)

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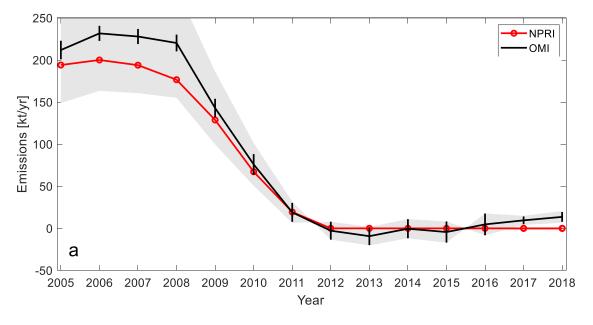
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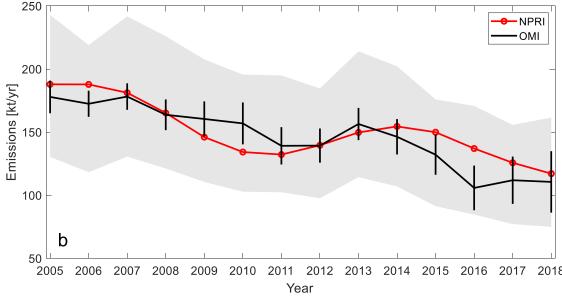
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Other high-latitude examples

Flin Flon smelter
Manitoba, Canada; 54.8°N, 101.98°W
Decommissioned in 2010

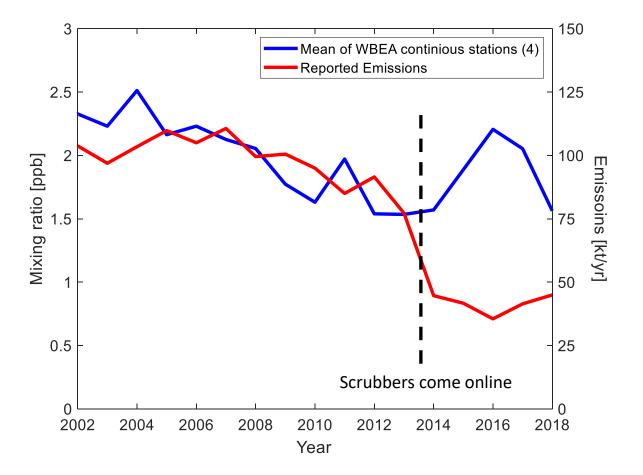
Thompson smelter Manitoba, Canada; 55.7°N, 97.9°W

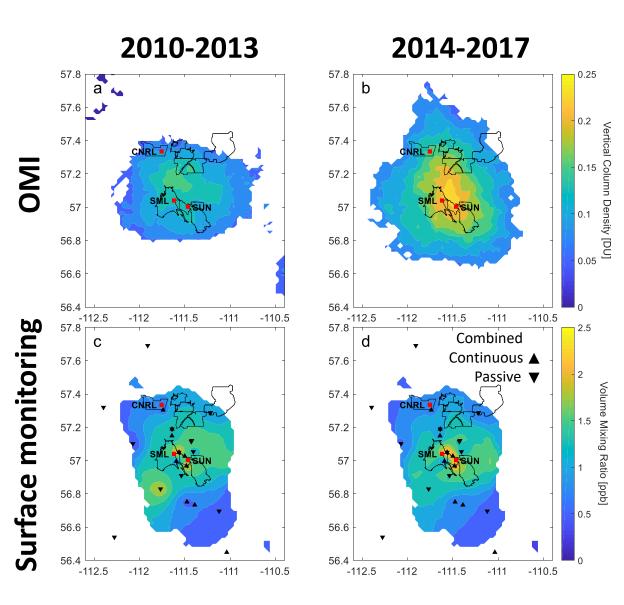




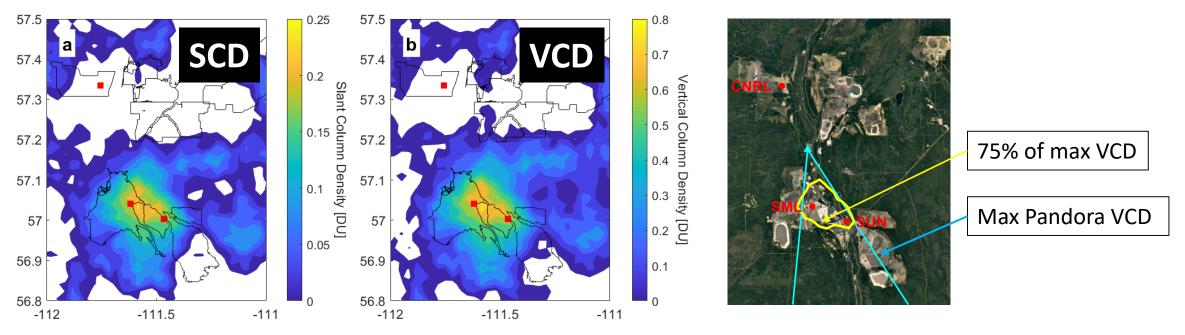
Surface Monitoring

 Surface monitoring is largely consistent with OMI, spatially and temporally





TROPOMI SO₂



- TROPOMI is able to more clearly delineate where emissions are coming from
- TROPOMI 2018 SO₂ emissions are 20% smaller than OMI 2017-2018 emissions – is this due to actual decrease in 2018 or low bias?

Analysis

The difference between reported emissions and atmospheric observations has yet to be reconciled

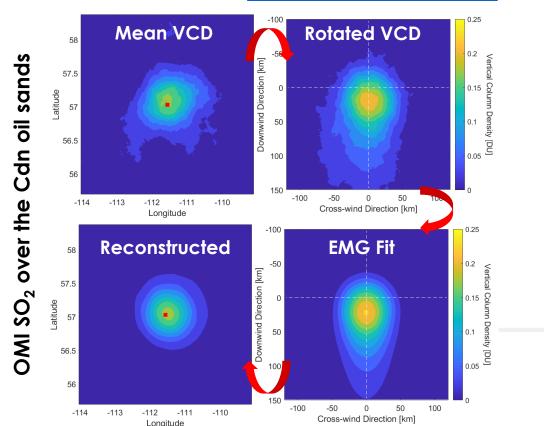
- Assuming SO₂ emissions have not declined as reported, then
 - Emissions that offset gains made by scrubbers coming from new or increased source
 - This assumes scrubbers and CEMS are working as expected
- ~90% of reported emissions from CEMS; ~10% from flaring (estimated)
 - CEMS report the expected decrease in SML emissions (75 to 35 kt/yr)
- Could this point to increase in flaring emissions?
- Next steps: wait for 2019 OMI & TROPOMI data + winds; talk with industry, continue working with province, more detailed analysis of surface observations
 - Since 2014 some SO₂ exceedances in the area are associated with 10% H₂S

Emissions Algorithms - Overview

Builds off of early results of Beirle et al., Science, 2011

Single, isolated point source: Non-linear fit to a 2D EMG plume model to derive E, σ , τ

Fioletov et al., GRL, 2015



Area or multiple source approach: Multi-linear fit of many EMGs to derive multiple E while prescribing σ , τ Fioletov et al., ACP, 2017

Mean VCD Reconstructed Cdn oil 57.2 57.1 over the 56.9 56.9 -111.5 -111 -112 .-111.5 -111 -112 TROPOMI SO₂ + b + C